

STOPPING AND STORING METHOD FOR SOLID POLYMER ELECTROLYTE FUEL CELL

Publication number: JP6251788

Publication date: 1994-09-09

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Classification:

- International: H01M8/04; H01M8/10; H01M8/04; H01M8/10; (IPC1-7):
H01M8/04; H01M8/10

- European: H01M8/04C2F

Application number: JP19930036336 19930225

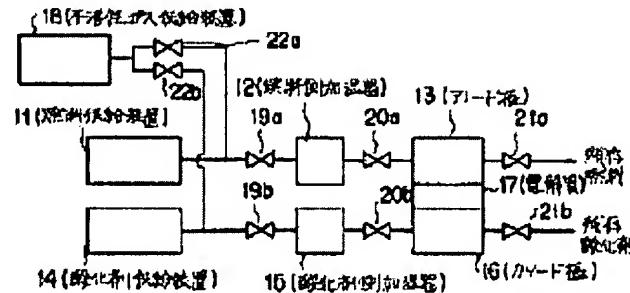
Priority number(s): JP19930036336 19930225

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Abstract of JP6251788

PURPOSE: To start power generation speedily after fuel and an oxidizing agent are introduced when operation is restarted, and reduce a quantity of inactive gas to be used by stopping the operation in a condition where water or the humidified inert gas is sealed up in a fuel gas passage or an oxidizing agent gas passage of a fuel cell body.

CONSTITUTION: When operation is stopped, supply of fuel from a fuel supply device 11 is stopped, and a gate valve 22a is opened instead, and an inert gas is supplied to a fuel humidifier 12 from an inactive gas supply device 18, and the inactive gas humidified here is supplied to an anode pole 13, and residual fuel A of the anode pole is substituted with the inert gas while purging it. Supply of an oxidizing agent from an oxidizing agent supply device 14 is stopped, and a gate valve 22b is opened instead, and the inert gas is supplied to an oxidizing agent side humidifier 15 from the inert gas supply device 18, and the inactive gas humidified here is supplied to a cathode pole 16, and a residual oxidizing agent B of the cathode pole 16 is substituted with the inactive gas while purging it.



[JAPANESE] [JP,06-251788,A]

CLAIMS DETAILED DESCRIPTION TECHNICAL FIELD PRIOR ART EFFECT OF
THE INVENTION TECHNICAL PROBLEM MEANS OPERATION EXAMPLE
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS DRAWINGS CORRECTION OR AMENDMENT

[Translation done.]

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The halt storage approach of the solid-state polyelectrolyte fuel cell characterized by suspending and keeping operation where the condition which enclosed water with the fuel gas passage or oxidant gas passage of a cell proper, or the humidified inert gas is enclosed in the halt storage approach of a solid-state polyelectrolyte fuel cell.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]**[0001]**

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to the storage approach at the time of the shutdown of a solid-state polyelectrolyte fuel cell.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] The general generation-of-electrical-energy principle of a solid-state polyelectrolyte fuel cell is explained below with reference to drawing 3.

[0003] The solid-state polyelectrolyte fuel cell has structure equipped with the cell proper 6 which consists of an electrolyte 1 which consists of macromolecule ion exchange membrane like the fluororesin system ion exchange membrane which has a sulfonic group as shown in drawing 3, and the catalyst electrodes 2 and 3 which consist of platinum, for example and the porosity carbon electrodes 4 and 5 arranged by carrying out a laminating to the both sides of said electrolyte 1, respectively.

[0004] In the fuel cell of such structure, the hydrogen in the fuel supplied to the anode pole side is hydrogen-ion-ized on said catalyst electrode (anode pole) 2, as shown in the following formula (1), and a hydrogen ion moves to the cathode pole 3 side as H^+ and xH_2O also as that of mediation of the water in said electrolyte 1. On the catalyst electrode (cathode pole) 3, as shown in the following type (2), it reacts with the electron which has flowed the oxygen and the external circuit 7 in an oxidizer, and water is generated, and it is discharged by the fuel cell exterior. At this time, the flow of the electron which flows an external circuit 7 is used as electrical energy of a direct current.

(Anode side) $H_2 \rightarrow 2H^{++}2e^-$ -- (1)

(Cathode side) $1/2 O_2+2H^{++}2e^- \rightarrow H_2O$ -- (2)

(Overall reaction) $H_2+1/2 O_2 \rightarrow H_2O$ **[0005]** In order to have ionic permeability which the ion exchange membrane used as said electrolyte 1 mentioned above, it is required to always fully maintain a water retention condition for the film. For this reason, a fuel or an oxidizer is conventionally humidified and supplied to said fuel cell. A fuel cell performs purge processing by the inert gas which dried the anode pole and cathode pole side in the case of shutdown, and since halt storage is carried out, ion exchange membrane once returns to dryness. Therefore, at the time of a reboot, the fuel cell returned ion exchange membrane to the water

retention condition again with the humidified inert gas, supplied the fuel and the oxidizer after that, and had adopted the technique of starting a re-generation of electrical energy.

[0006]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] By a halt of the conventional solid-state polyelectrolyte fuel cell and the storage approach, in order to carry out the supplied air of the inert gas humidified at the time of (2) reboots by which ion exchange membrane is again spent on time amount by the water retention condition by ** with the inert gas humidified at the time of (1) reboot in order to once return to the condition that ion exchange membrane dried, there was a problem that the amount of inert gas which carries out part use increased.

[0007] The purpose of this invention tends to offer the halt storage approach of the solid-state polyelectrolyte fuel cell [it is possible to start a generation of electrical energy promptly by introducing a fuel and an oxidizer at the time of a reboot, and] which can decrease the amount of the inert gas used.

[0008]

[Means for Solving the Problem] This invention is characterized by suspending and keeping operation, where shutdown, the condition which enclosed water with the fuel gas passage or oxidant gas passage of a cell proper, or the humidified inert gas is enclosed for the ion exchange membrane which is the electrolyte of a solid-state polyelectrolyte fuel cell so that it may face keeping it and may not dry it.

[0009]

[Function] According to this invention, it becomes possible about said ion exchange membrane to purge a cell with a water retention condition by facing carrying out shutdown of the ion exchange membrane which is the electrolyte of a solid-state polyelectrolyte fuel cell, and circulating water or the humidified inert gas to fuel gas passage or oxidant gas passage. Moreover, it can be kept by enclosing water or the humidified inert gas as it is, changing said ion exchange membrane into a water retention condition till a reboot. Therefore, a generation of electrical energy can be promptly started by introducing a fuel and an oxidizer at the time of a reboot.

[0010]

[Example] Hereafter, the example of this invention is explained to a detail with reference to a drawing.

Example 1 [0011] Drawing 1 is the schematic diagram showing the system of a solid-state polyelectrolyte fuel cell used for an example 1. The fuel supply system 11 is connected with the anode pole 13 through the fuel side humidifier 12. The oxidizer feeder 14 is connected with the cathode pole 16 through the oxidizer side humidifier 15. The electrolyte 17 which consists of ion exchange membrane intervenes between said anode pole 13 and the cathode pole 16. The inert gas feeder 18 is connected with piping between said fuel supply system 11, between said fuel side humidifiers 12 and said oxidizer feeder 14, and said oxidizer side humidifier 15 through piping, respectively.

[0012] The 1st two sluice valve 19a and 19b is infix in piping of the downstream of said fuel supply system 11 and said oxidizer feeder 14, respectively. The 2nd two sluice valve 20a and 20b is infix in piping of the downstream of said fuel side

humidifier 12 and the oxidizer side humidifier 15, respectively. The 3rd two sluice valve 21a and 21b is infix in piping of the downstream of said anode pole 13 and said cathode pole 16, respectively. The 4th two sluice valve 22a and 22b is infix in said said about 18 inert gas feeder piping, respectively. Next, with reference to the system of drawing 1 mentioned above, the halt storage approach of the solid-state polyelectrolyte fuel cell of an example 1 is explained.

[0013] First, the 4th sluice valve 22a and 22b is closed, and it generates electricity by supplying an oxidizer for a fuel through the oxidizer feeder 14 to the oxidizer side humidifier 15 on said anode pole 13 at the cathode pole 16 through a fuel supply system 11 to the fuel side humidifier 12, respectively.

[0014] It permutes by inert gas, suspending supply of the fuel from said fuel supply system 11 at the time of the shutdown of a fuel cell, opening said 4th sluice valve 22a instead, supplying the inert gas which supplied the fuel side humidifier 12 from the inert gas feeder 18, and was humidified in inert gas here to said anode pole 13, and purging the residual fuel of said anode pole 13. After ending a permutation, enclosure of the inert gas humidified by closing the 2nd and 3rd sluice valve 20a and 21a by the side of a fuel line, or closing the 1st and 3rd sluice valve 19a and 21a is completed.

[0015] Moreover, it permutes by inert gas, suspending supply of the oxidizer from said oxidizer feeder 14, opening said 4th sluice valve 22b instead, supplying the inert gas which supplied the oxidizer side humidifier 15 from the inert gas feeder 18, and was humidified in inert gas here to said cathode pole 16, and purging the residual oxidizer of said cathode pole 16. After ending a permutation, enclosure of the inert gas humidified by closing the 2nd and 3rd sluice valve 20b and 21b by the side of oxidizer piping, or closing the 1st and 3rd sluice valve 19b and 21b is completed.

[0016] Since a water retention condition was maintained according to such an example 1, without drying the ion exchange membrane of said electrolyte 17 by suspending and keeping operation where the inert gas humidified by fuel gas passage or oxidant gas passage is enclosed, the generation of electrical energy was able to be promptly started by introducing a fuel and an oxidizer, respectively from said fuel supply system 11 and said oxidizer feeder 14 at the time of a reboot.

Example 2 [0017] Drawing 2 is the schematic diagram showing the system of a solid-state polyelectrolyte fuel cell used for an example 2. The fuel supply system 31 is connected with the anode pole 33 through the fuel side humidifier 32. The oxidizer feeder 34 is connected with the cathode pole 36 through the oxidizer side humidifier 35. The electrolyte 37 which consists of ion exchange membrane intervenes between said anode pole 33 and the cathode pole 36. The water feeder 38 is connected with piping between said fuel side humidifier 32 and said anode pole 33 and between said oxidizer side humidifier 35 and said cathode pole 36 through piping, respectively.

[0018] The 1st two sluice valve 39a and 39b is infix in piping of the downstream of said fuel supply system 31 and said oxidizer feeder 34, respectively. The 2nd two sluice valve 40a and 40b is infix in piping of the downstream of said fuel side humidifier 32 and said oxidizer side humidifier 35, respectively. The 3rd two sluice valve 41a and 41b is infix in piping of the upstream of said anode pole 33 and

said cathode pole 36, respectively. In addition, two piping which leads to said water feeder 38 will be connected with piping between said 2nd sluice valve 40a and 40b and 3rd sluice valve 41a and 41b, respectively. The 4th two sluice valve 42a and 42b is infix in piping of the downstream of said anode pole 33 and said cathode pole 36, respectively. The 5th two sluice valve 43a and 43b is infix in said said about 31 water feeder piping, respectively. Next, with reference to the system of drawing 2 mentioned above, the halt storage approach of the solid-state polyelectrolyte fuel cell of an example 2 is explained.

[0019] First, the 5th sluice valve 43a and 43b is closed, and it generates electricity by supplying an oxidizer for a fuel through the oxidizer feeder 34 to the oxidizer side humidifier 35 on said anode pole 33 at the cathode pole 36 through a fuel supply system 31 to the fuel side humidifier 32, respectively.

[0020] Supply of the fuel from said fuel supply system 31 is suspended at the time of the shutdown of a fuel cell, and 2nd sluice valve 40a is closed instead, and it permutes by water, opening said 5th sluice valve 43a, supplying water to said anode pole 33 from the water feeder 38, and purging the residual fuel of said anode pole 33. After ending a permutation, enclosure of water is completed by closing the 3rd and 4th sluice valve 21a and 22a by the side of a fuel line, or closing the 3rd and 4th sluice valve 41a and 42a.

[0021] Moreover, supply of the oxidizer from said oxidizer feeder 34 is suspended, and 2nd sluice valve 40b is closed instead, and it permutes by water, opening 5th sluice valve 43b, supplying water to said cathode pole 36 from the water feeder 38, and purging the residual oxidizer of said cathode pole A 6. After ending a permutation, enclosure of water is completed by closing the 3rd and 4th sluice valve 41b and 42b by the side of oxidizer piping.

[0022] Since a water retention condition was maintained according to such an example 2, without drying the ion exchange membrane of said electrolyte 37 by suspending and keeping operation where water is enclosed with fuel gas passage or oxidant gas passage, the generation of electrical energy was able to be promptly started by introducing a fuel and an oxidizer, respectively from said fuel supply system 31 and said oxidizer feeder 34 at the time of a reboot.

[0023] In addition, what is necessary is just to make the water feeder 44 shown in the broken line of drawing 2 provide with structure with which said fuel side humidifier 32 and said oxidizer side humidifier 35 are united in the cell proper in said example 2.

[0024]

[Effect of the Invention] [0025] which can start a generation of electrical energy promptly by introducing a fuel and an oxidizer at the time of the reboot of (1) fuel cell since the ion exchange membrane which is the electrolyte of the halt storage approach ***** solid-state polyelectrolyte fuel cell of the solid-state polyelectrolyte fuel cell concerning this invention is always maintainable in the water retention condition also at the time of shutdown and storage as explained in full detail above (2) ** which actuation of returning said ion exchange membrane to a water retention condition using the humidified inert gas at the time of a reboot can be excluded [**], and can decrease the amount of the inert gas used -- do remarkable effectiveness so.

[Translation done.]

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TECHNICAL FIELD

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to the storage approach at the time of the shutdown of a solid-state polyelectrolyte fuel cell.

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PRIOR ART

[Description of the Prior Art] The general generation-of-electrical-energy principle of a solid-state polyelectrolyte fuel cell is explained below with reference to drawing 3.

[0003] The solid-state polyelectrolyte fuel cell has structure equipped with the cell proper 6 which consists of an electrolyte 1 which consists of macromolecule ion exchange membrane like the fluororesin system ion exchange membrane which has a sulfonic group as shown in drawing 3, and the catalyst electrodes 2 and 3 which consist of platinum, for example and the porosity carbon electrodes 4 and 5 arranged by carrying out a laminating to the both sides of said electrolyte 1, respectively.

[0004] In the fuel cell of such structure, the hydrogen in the fuel supplied to the anode pole side is hydrogen-ion-ized on said catalyst electrode (anode pole) 2, as shown in the following formula (1), and a hydrogen ion moves to the cathode pole 3 side as H^+ and xH_2O also as that of mediation of the water in said electrolyte 1. On the catalyst electrode (cathode pole) 3, as shown in the following type (2), it reacts with the electron which has flowed the oxygen and the external circuit 7 in an oxidizer, and water is generated, and it is discharged by the fuel cell exterior. At this time, the flow of the electron which flows an external circuit 7 is used as electrical energy of a direct current.

(Anode side) $H_2 \rightarrow 2H^++2e^-$ -- (1)

(Cathode side) $1/2 O_2+2H^++2e^- \rightarrow H_2O$ -- (2)

(Overall reaction) $H_2+1/2 O_2 \rightarrow H_2O$ **[0005]** In order to have ionic permeability which the ion exchange membrane used as said electrolyte 1 mentioned above, it is required to always fully maintain a water retention condition for the film. For this reason, a fuel or an oxidizer is conventionally humidified and supplied to said fuel cell. A fuel cell performs purge processing by the inert gas which dried the anode pole and cathode pole side in the case of shutdown, and since halt storage is carried out, ion exchange membrane once returns to dryness. Therefore, at the time of a reboot, the fuel cell returned ion exchange membrane to the water retention condition again with the humidified inert gas, supplied the fuel and the oxidizer after that, and had adopted the technique of starting a re-generation of electrical energy.

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EFFECT OF THE INVENTION

[Effect of the Invention] [0025] which can start a generation of electrical energy promptly by introducing a fuel and an oxidizer at the time of the reboot of (1) fuel cell since the ion exchange membrane which is the electrolyte of the halt storage approach ***** solid-state polyelectrolyte fuel cell of the solid-state polyelectrolyte fuel cell concerning this invention is always maintainable in the water retention condition also at the time of shutdown and storage as explained in full detail above (2) ** which actuation of returning said ion exchange membrane to a water retention condition using the humidified inert gas at the time of a reboot can be excluded [**], and can decrease the amount of the inert gas used -- do remarkable effectiveness so.

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TECHNICAL PROBLEM

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] By a halt of the conventional solid-state polyelectrolyte fuel cell and the storage approach, in order to carry out the supplied air of the inert gas humidified at the time of (2) reboots by which ion exchange membrane is again spent on time amount by the water retention condition by ** with the inert gas humidified at the time of (1) reboot in order to once return to the condition that ion exchange membrane dried, there was a problem that the amount of inert gas which carries out part use increased.

[0007] The purpose of this invention tends to offer the halt storage approach of the solid-state polyelectrolyte fuel cell [it is possible to start a generation of electrical energy promptly by introducing a fuel and an oxidizer at the time of a reboot, and] which can decrease the amount of the inert gas used.

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MEANS

[Means for Solving the Problem] This invention is characterized by suspending and keeping operation, where shutdown, the condition which enclosed water with the fuel gas passage or oxidant gas passage of a cell proper, or the humidified inert gas is enclosed for the ion exchange membrane which is the electrolyte of a solid-state polyelectrolyte fuel cell so that it may face keeping it and may not dry it.

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OPERATION

[Function] According to this invention, it becomes possible about said ion exchange membrane to purge a cell with a water retention condition by facing carrying out shutdown of the ion exchange membrane which is the electrolyte of a solid-state polyelectrolyte fuel cell, and circulating water or the humidified inert gas to fuel gas passage or oxidant gas passage. Moreover, it can be kept by enclosing water or the humidified inert gas as it is, changing said ion exchange membrane into a water retention condition till a reboot. Therefore, a generation of electrical energy can be promptly started by introducing a fuel and an oxidizer at the time of a reboot.

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EXAMPLE

[Example] Hereafter, the example of this invention is explained to a detail with reference to a drawing.

Example 1 [0011] Drawing 1 is the schematic diagram showing the system of a solid-state polyelectrolyte fuel cell used for an example 1. The fuel supply system 11 is connected with the anode pole 13 through the fuel side humidifier 12. The oxidizer feeder 14 is connected with the cathode pole 16 through the oxidizer side humidifier 15. The electrolyte 17 which consists of ion exchange membrane intervenes between said anode pole 13 and the cathode pole 16. The inert gas feeder 18 is connected with piping between said fuel supply system 11, between said fuel side humidifiers 12 and said oxidizer feeder 14, and said oxidizer side humidifier 15 through piping, respectively.

[0012] The 1st two sluice valve 19a and 19b is infix in piping of the downstream of said fuel supply system 11 and said oxidizer feeder 14, respectively. The 2nd two sluice valve 20a and 20b is infix in piping of the downstream of said fuel side humidifier 12 and the oxidizer side humidifier 15, respectively. The 3rd two sluice valve 21a and 21b is infix in piping of the downstream of said anode pole 13 and said cathode pole 16, respectively. The 4th two sluice valve 22a and 22b is infix in said said about 18 inert gas feeder piping, respectively. Next, with reference to the system of drawing 1 mentioned above, the halt storage approach of the solid-state polyelectrolyte fuel cell of an example 1 is explained.

[0013] First, the 4th sluice valve 22a and 22b is closed, and it generates electricity by supplying an oxidizer for a fuel through the oxidizer feeder 14 to the oxidizer side humidifier 15 on said anode pole 13 at the cathode pole 16 through a fuel supply system 11 to the fuel side humidifier 12, respectively.

[0014] It permutes by inert gas, suspending supply of the fuel from said fuel supply system 11 at the time of the shutdown of a fuel cell, opening said 4th sluice valve 22a instead, supplying the inert gas which supplied the fuel side humidifier 12 from the inert gas feeder 18, and was humidified in inert gas here to said anode pole 13, and purging the residual fuel of said anode pole 13. After ending a permutation, enclosure of the inert gas humidified by closing the 2nd and 3rd sluice valve 20a and 21a by the side of a fuel line, or closing the 1st and 3rd sluice valve 19a and 21a is completed.

[0015] Moreover, it permutes by inert gas, suspending supply of the oxidizer from said oxidizer feeder 14, opening said 4th sluice valve 22b instead, supplying the

inert gas which supplied the oxidizer side humidifier 15 from the inert gas feeder 18, and was humidified in inert gas here to said cathode pole 16, and purging the residual oxidizer of said cathode pole 16. After ending a permutation, enclosure of the inert gas humidified by closing the 2nd and 3rd sluice valve 20b and 21b by the side of oxidizer piping, or closing the 1st and 3rd sluice valve 19b and 21b is completed.

[0016] Since a water retention condition was maintained according to such an example 1, without drying the ion exchange membrane of said electrolyte 17 by suspending and keeping operation where the inert gas humidified by fuel gas passage or oxidant gas passage is enclosed, the generation of electrical energy was able to be promptly started by introducing a fuel and an oxidizer, respectively from said fuel supply system 11 and said oxidizer feeder 14 at the time of a reboot. Example 2 [0017] Drawing 2 is the schematic diagram showing the system of a solid-state polyelectrolyte fuel cell used for an example 2. The fuel supply system 31 is connected with the anode pole 33 through the fuel side humidifier 32. The oxidizer feeder 34 is connected with the cathode pole 36 through the oxidizer side humidifier 35. The electrolyte 37 which consists of ion exchange membrane intervenes between said anode pole 33 and the cathode pole 36. The water feeder 38 is connected with piping between said fuel side humidifier 32 and said anode pole 33 and between said oxidizer side humidifier 35 and said cathode pole 36 through piping, respectively.

[0018] The 1st two sluice valve 39a and 39b is infix in piping of the downstream of said fuel supply system 31 and said oxidizer feeder 34, respectively. The 2nd two sluice valve 40a and 40b is infix in piping of the downstream of said fuel side humidifier 32 and said oxidizer side humidifier 35, respectively. The 3rd two sluice valve 41a and 41b is infix in piping of the upstream of said anode pole 33 and said cathode pole 36, respectively. In addition, two piping which leads to said water feeder 38 will be connected with piping between said 2nd sluice valve 40a and 40b and 3rd sluice valve 41a and 41b, respectively. The 4th two sluice valve 42a and 42b is infix in piping of the downstream of said anode pole 33 and said cathode pole 36, respectively. The 5th two sluice valve 43a and 43b is infix in said said about 31 water feeder piping, respectively. Next, with reference to the system of drawing 2 mentioned above, the halt storage approach of the solid-state polyelectrolyte fuel cell of an example 2 is explained.

[0019] First, the 5th sluice valve 43a and 43b is closed, and it generates electricity by supplying an oxidizer for a fuel through the oxidizer feeder 34 to the oxidizer side humidifier 35 on said anode pole 33 at the cathode pole 36 through a fuel supply system 31 to the fuel side humidifier 32, respectively.

[0020] Supply of the fuel from said fuel supply system 31 is suspended at the time of the shutdown of a fuel cell, and 2nd sluice valve 40a is closed instead, and it permutes by water, opening said 5th sluice valve 43a, supplying water to said anode pole 33 from the water feeder 38, and purging the residual fuel of said anode pole 33. After ending a permutation, enclosure of water is completed by closing the 3rd and 4th sluice valve 21a and 22a by the side of a fuel line, or closing the 3rd and 4th sluice valve 41a and 42a.

[0021] Moreover, supply of the oxidizer from said oxidizer feeder 34 is suspended,

and 2nd sluice valve 40b is closed instead, and it permutes by water, opening 5th sluice valve 43b, supplying water to said cathode pole 36 from the water feeder 38, and purging the residual oxidizer of said cathode pole A 6. After ending a permutation, enclosure of water is completed by closing the 3rd and 4th sluice valve 41b and 42b by the side of oxidizer piping.

[0022] Since a water retention condition was maintained according to such an example 2, without drying the ion exchange membrane of said electrolyte 37 by suspending and keeping operation where water is enclosed with fuel gas passage or oxidant gas passage, the generation of electrical energy was able to be promptly started by introducing a fuel and an oxidizer, respectively from said fuel supply system 31 and said oxidizer feeder 34 at the time of a reboot.

[0023] In addition, what is necessary is just to make the water feeder 44 shown in the broken line of drawing 2 provide with structure with which said fuel side humidifier 32 and said oxidizer side humidifier 35 are united in the cell proper in said example 2.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The schematic diagram showing the system of the solid-state polyelectrolyte fuel cell in the example 1 of this invention.

[Drawing 2] The schematic diagram showing the system of the solid-state polyelectrolyte fuel cell in the example 2 of this invention.

[Drawing 3] The schematic diagram showing the generation-of-electrical-energy principle of a solid-state polyelectrolyte fuel cell.

[Description of Notations]

11 31 [-- 16 An oxidizer feeder, 36 / -- 17 A cathode pole, 37 / -- An electrolyte, 18 / -- An inert gas feeder, 38 / -- Water feeder.] -- A fuel supply system, 12, 15, 32, 35 -- 13 A humidifier, 33 -- 14 An anode pole, 34

[Translation done.]

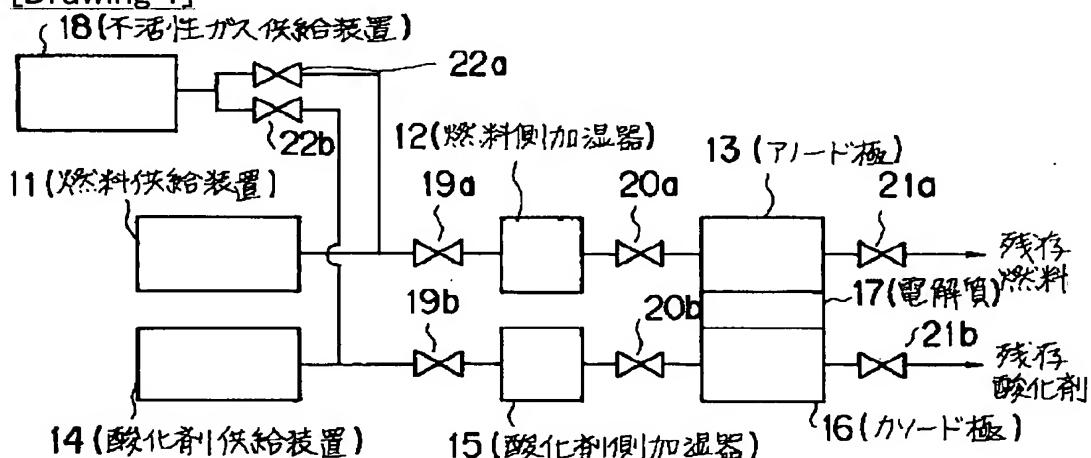
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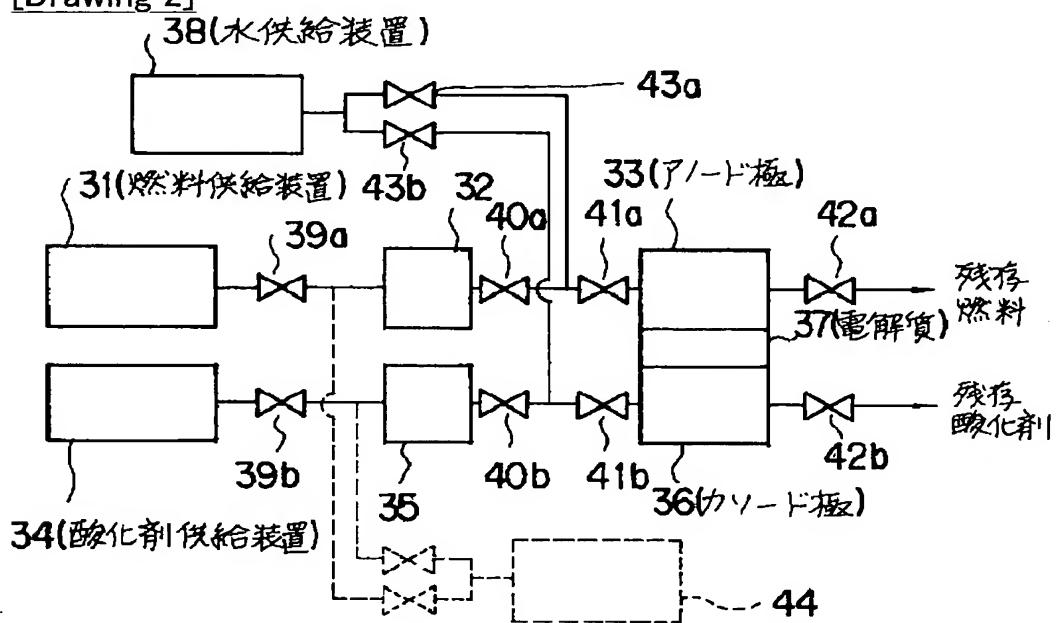
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DRAWINGS

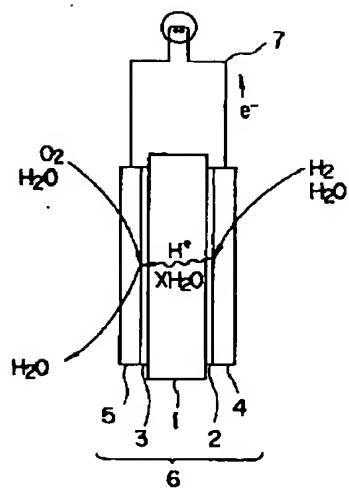
[Drawing 1]



[Drawing 2]



[Drawing 3]



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CORRECTION OR AMENDMENT

[Kind of official gazette] Printing of amendment by the convention of 2 of Article 17 of Patent Law

[Section partition] The 1st partition of the 7th section

[Publication date] December 24, Heisei 11 (1999)

[Publication No.] Publication number 6-251788

[Date of Publication] September 9, Heisei 6 (1994)

[Annual volume number] Open patent official report 6-2518

[Application number] Japanese Patent Application No. 5-36336

[International Patent Classification (6th Edition)]

H01M 8/04
8/10

[FI]

H01M 8/04 S
8/10

[Procedure revision]

[Filing Date] April 28, Heisei 11

[Procedure amendment 1]

[Document to be Amended] Specification

[Item(s) to be Amended] 0020

[Method of Amendment] Modification

[Proposed Amendment]

[0020] Supply of the fuel from said fuel supply system 31 is suspended at the time of the shutdown of a fuel cell, and 2nd sluice valve 40a is closed instead, and it permutes by water, opening said 5th sluice valve 43a, supplying water to said anode pole 33 from the water feeder 38, and purging the residual fuel of said anode pole 33. After ending a permutation, enclosure of water is completed by closing the 3rd and 4th sluice valve 41a and 42a by the side of a fuel line.

[Procedure amendment 2]

[Document to be Amended] Specification

[Item(s) to be Amended] 0021

[Method of Amendment] Modification

[Proposed Amendment]

[0021] Moreover, supply of the oxidizer from said oxidizer feeder 34 is suspended, and 2nd sluice valve 40b is closed instead, and it permutes by water, opening 5th sluice valve 43b, supplying water to said cathode pole 36 from the water feeder 38, and purging the residual oxidizer of said cathode pole 36. After ending a permutation, enclosure of water is completed by closing the 3rd and 4th sluice valve 41b and 42b by the side of oxidizer piping.

[Translation done.]

(19)日本国特許庁 (JP)

(12) 公開特許公報 (A)

(11)特許出願公開番号

特開平6-251788

(43)公開日 平成6年(1994)9月9日

(51)Int.Cl.⁵

H 0 1 M 8/04
8/10

識別記号

庁内整理番号

S

8821-4K

F I

技術表示箇所

審査請求 未請求 請求項の数 1 O L (全 5 頁)

(21)出願番号 特願平5-36336

(22)出願日 平成5年(1993)2月25日

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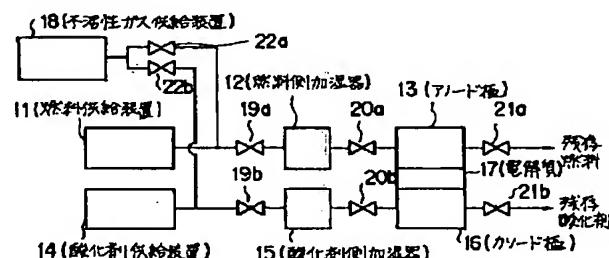
(74)代理人 弁理士 鈴江 武彦

(54)【発明の名称】 固体高分子電解質燃料電池の停止保管方法

(57)【要約】

【目的】 再起動時に燃料および酸化剤を導入することで速やかに発電を開始することが可能で、不活性ガス使用量を減少させることができ可能な固体高分子電解質燃料電池の停止保管方法を提供しようとするものである。

【構成】 固体高分子電解質燃料電池の停止保管方法において、電池本体の燃料ガス流路または酸化剤ガス流路に水を封入した状態もしくは加湿された不活性ガスを封入した状態で運転を停止し、保管することを特徴としている。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 固体高分子電解質燃料電池の停止保管方法において、電池本体の燃料ガス流路または酸化剤ガス流路に水を封入した状態もしくは加湿された不活性ガスを封入した状態で運転を停止し、保管することを特徴とする固体高分子電解質燃料電池の停止保管方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

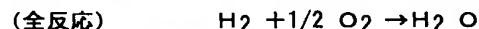
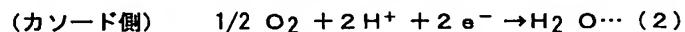
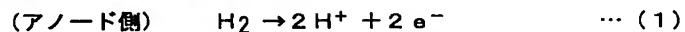
【0001】

【産業上の利用分野】 本発明は、固体高分子電解質燃料電池の運転停止時における保管方法に関するものである。

【0002】

【従来の技術】 固体高分子電解質燃料電池の一般的な発電原理を図3を参照して以下に説明する。

【0003】 固体高分子電解質燃料電池は、図3に示すように例えばスルホン酸基を持つフッ素樹脂系イオン交



【0005】 前記電解質1となるイオン交換膜が前述したようなイオン透過性を有するためには、その膜を常に十分に保水状態を維持しておくことが必要である。このため、従来、前記燃料電池に燃料または酸化剤は加湿して供給される。燃料電池は、運転停止の際、アノード極側、カソード極側とも乾燥した不活性ガスによるバージ処理を施し、停止保管されるため、イオン交換膜は一旦乾燥状態に戻る。したがって、燃料電池は再起動の際、加湿された不活性ガス等により再度保水状態にイオン交換膜を戻し、その後燃料および酸化剤を供給し、再発電を開始する手法を採用していた。

【0006】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】 従来の固体高分子電解質燃料電池の停止、保管方法では、一旦、イオン交換膜が乾燥した状態に戻るため、(1) 再起動時に加湿された不活性ガス等により再度、イオン交換膜を保水状態に戻までに時間が費やされる、(2) 再起動時に加湿された不活性ガス等を送気するため、その分使用する不活性ガス量が増加する、という問題があった。

【0007】 本発明の目的は、再起動時に燃料および酸化剤を導入することで速やかに発電を開始することが可能で、不活性ガス使用量を減少させることができ固体高分子電解質燃料電池の停止保管方法を提供しようとするものである。

【0008】

【課題を解決するための手段】 本発明は、固体高分子電解質燃料電池の電解質であるイオン交換膜を運転停止、保管するに際して乾燥させないように、電池本体の燃料ガス流路または酸化剤ガス流路に水を封入した状態もしくは加湿された不活性ガスを封入した状態で運転を停止し、保管することを特徴とするものである。

換膜のような高分子イオン交換膜からなる電解質1と、前記電解質1の両側にそれぞれ積層して配置された例えれば白金からなる触媒電極2、3および多孔質カーボン電極4、5とからなる電池本体6を備えた構造になっている。

【0004】 このような構造の燃料電池において、アノード極側に供給された燃料中の水素は、下記式(1)に示すように前記触媒電極(アノード極)2上で水素イオン化され、水素イオンは前記電解質1中の水の介在のもと $H^+ \cdot \times H_2 O$ としてカソード極3側へ移動する。触媒電極(カソード極)3上では、下記式(2)に示すように酸化剤中の酸素および外部回路7を流れてきた電子と反応して水を生成し、燃料電池外部に排出される。この時、外部回路7を流れる電子の流れを直流の電気エネルギーとして利用する。

【0009】

【作用】 本発明によれば、固体高分子電解質燃料電池の電解質であるイオン交換膜を運転停止するに際し、水もしくは加湿された不活性ガスを燃料ガス流路または酸化剤ガス流路に流通させることによって、前記イオン交換膜を保水状態のままで電池をバージすることができる。また、水もしくは加湿された不活性ガスをそのまま封入することによって、再起動時まで前記イオン交換膜を保水状態にしたまま保管することができる。したがって、再起動時、燃料および酸化剤を導入することにより速やかに発電を開始することができる。

【0010】

【実施例】 以下、本発明の実施例を図面を参照して詳細に説明する。

実施例1

【0011】 図1は、実施例1に用いられる固体高分子電解質燃料電池のシステムを示す概略図である。燃料供給装置11は、燃料側加湿器12を通してアノード極13に連結されている。酸化剤供給装置14は、酸化剤側加湿器15を通してカソード極16に連結されている。イオン交換膜からなる電解質17は、前記アノード極13およびカソード極16の間に介在されている。不活性ガス供給装置18は、前記燃料供給装置11と前記燃料側加湿器12の間、前記酸化剤供給装置14と前記酸化剤側加湿器15の間の配管にそれぞれ配管を介して連結されている。

【0012】 2つの第1仕切弁19a、19bは、前記燃料供給装置11および前記酸化剤供給装置14の下流側の配管にそれぞれ介装されている。2つの第2仕切弁20a、20bは、前記燃料側加湿器12および酸化剤側加湿器15の下流側の配管にそれぞれ介装されてい

る。2つの第3仕切弁21a、21bは、前記アノード極13および前記カソード極16の下流側の配管にそれぞれ介装されている。2つの第4仕切弁22a、22bは、前記不活性ガス供給装置18近傍の前記配管にそれぞれ介装されている。次に、前述した図1のシステムを参照して実施例1の固体高分子電解質燃料電池の停止保管方法を説明する。

【0013】まず、第4の仕切弁22a、22bを閉じ、燃料を燃料供給装置11から燃料側加湿器12を通して前記アノード極13に、酸化剤を酸化剤供給装置14から酸化剤側加湿器15を通してカソード極16にそれぞれ供給することにより発電を行う。

【0014】燃料電池の運転停止時においては、前記燃料供給装置11からの燃料の供給を停止し、代わりに前記第4の仕切弁22aを開けて不活性ガスを不活性ガス供給装置18から燃料側加湿器12を供給し、ここで加湿された不活性ガスを前記アノード極13に供給して前記アノード極13の残存燃料をバージしながら不活性ガスに置換する。置換を終了した後、燃料配管側の第2、第3の仕切弁20a、21aを閉じるか、または第1、第3の仕切弁19a、21aを閉じることにより加湿された不活性ガスの封入を完了する。

【0015】また、前記酸化剤供給装置14からの酸化剤の供給を停止し、代わりに前記第4の仕切弁22bを開けて不活性ガスを不活性ガス供給装置18から酸化剤側加湿器15を供給し、ここで加湿された不活性ガスを前記カソード極16に供給して前記カソード極16の残存酸化剤をバージしながら不活性ガスに置換する。置換を終了した後、酸化剤配管側の第2、第3の仕切弁20b、21bを閉じるか、または第1、第3の仕切弁19b、21bを閉じることにより加湿された不活性ガスの封入を完了する。

【0016】このような実施例1によれば、燃料ガス流路または酸化剤ガス流路に加湿された不活性ガスを封入した状態で運転を停止し、保管することによって前記電解質17のイオン交換膜を乾燥させずに保水状態を維持できるため、再起動時、前記燃料供給装置11および前記酸化剤供給装置14からそれぞれ燃料および酸化剤を導入することにより速やかに発電を開始することができた。実施例2

【0017】図2は、実施例2に用いられる固体高分子電解質燃料電池のシステムを示す概略図である。燃料供給装置31は、燃料側加湿器32を通してアノード極33に連結されている。酸化剤供給装置34は、酸化剤側加湿器35を通してカソード極36に連結されている。イオン交換膜からなる電解質37は、前記アノード極33およびカソード極36の間に介在されている。水供給装置38は、前記燃料側加湿器32と前記アノード極33の間、および前記酸化剤側加湿器35と前記カソード極36の間の配管にそれぞれ配管を介して連結されてい

る。

【0018】2つの第1仕切弁39a、39bは、前記燃料供給装置31および前記酸化剤供給装置34の下流側の配管にそれぞれ介装されている。2つの第2仕切弁40a、40bは、前記燃料側加湿器32および前記酸化剤側加湿器35の下流側の配管にそれぞれ介装されている。2つの第3仕切弁41a、41bは、前記アノード極33および前記カソード極36の上流側の配管にそれぞれ介装されている。なお、前記水供給装置38に繋がる2つの配管は前記第2の仕切弁40a、40bと第3の仕切弁41a、41bの間の配管にそれぞれ連結されることになる。2つの第4仕切弁42a、42bは、前記アノード極33および前記カソード極36の下流側の配管にそれぞれ介装されている。2つの第5仕切弁43a、43bは、前記水供給装置31近傍の前記配管にそれぞれ介装されている。次に、前述した図2のシステムを参照して実施例2の固体高分子電解質燃料電池の停止保管方法を説明する。

【0019】まず、第5の仕切弁43a、43bを閉じ、燃料を燃料供給装置31から燃料側加湿器32を通して前記アノード極33に、酸化剤を酸化剤供給装置34から酸化剤側加湿器35を通してカソード極36にそれぞれ供給することにより発電を行う。

【0020】燃料電池の運転停止時においては、前記燃料供給装置31からの燃料の供給を停止し、代わりに第2の仕切弁40aを開じ、前記第5の仕切弁43aを開けて水を水供給装置38から前記アノード極33に供給して前記アノード極33の残存燃料をバージしながら水に置換する。置換を終了した後、燃料配管側の第3、第4の仕切弁21a、22aを閉じるか、または第3、第4の仕切弁41a、42aを閉じることにより水の封入を完了する。

【0021】また、前記酸化剤供給装置34からの酸化剤の供給を停止し、代わりに第2の仕切弁40bを開じ、第5の仕切弁43bを開けて水を水供給装置38から前記カソード極36に供給して前記カソード極36の残存酸化剤をバージしながら水に置換する。置換を終了した後、酸化剤配管側の第3、第4の仕切弁41b、42bを閉じることにより水の封入を完了する。

【0022】このような実施例2によれば、燃料ガス流路または酸化剤ガス流路に水を封入した状態で運転を停止し、保管することによって前記電解質37のイオン交換膜を乾燥させずに保水状態を維持できるため、再起動時、前記燃料供給装置31および前記酸化剤供給装置34からそれぞれ燃料および酸化剤を導入することにより速やかに発電を開始することができた。

【0023】なお、前記実施例2において前記燃料側加湿器32および前記酸化剤側加湿器35が電池本体に一体になっているような構造では、図2の破線に示す水供給装置44を具備させればよい。

【0024】

【発明の効果】以上詳述したように、本発明に係わる固体高分子電解質燃料電池の停止保管方法よれば固体高分子電解質燃料電池の電解質であるイオン交換膜を運転停止、保管時も常に保水状態に維持することができるため、(1) 燃料電池の再起動時に燃料および酸化剤を導入することで速やかに発電を開始することができる、

【0025】(2) 再起動時、加湿された不活性ガス等を用いて前記イオン交換膜を保水状態に戻す操作を省くことができ、不活性ガスの使用量を減少させることができる、等顕著な効果を奏する。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の実施例1における固体高分子電解質燃料電池のシステムを示す概略図。

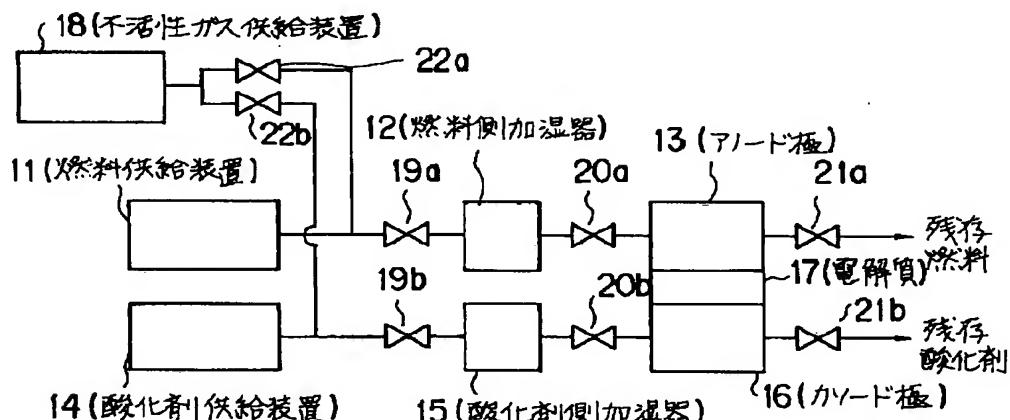
【図2】本発明の実施例2における固体高分子電解質燃料電池のシステムを示す概略図。

【図3】固体高分子電解質燃料電池の発電原理を示す概略図。

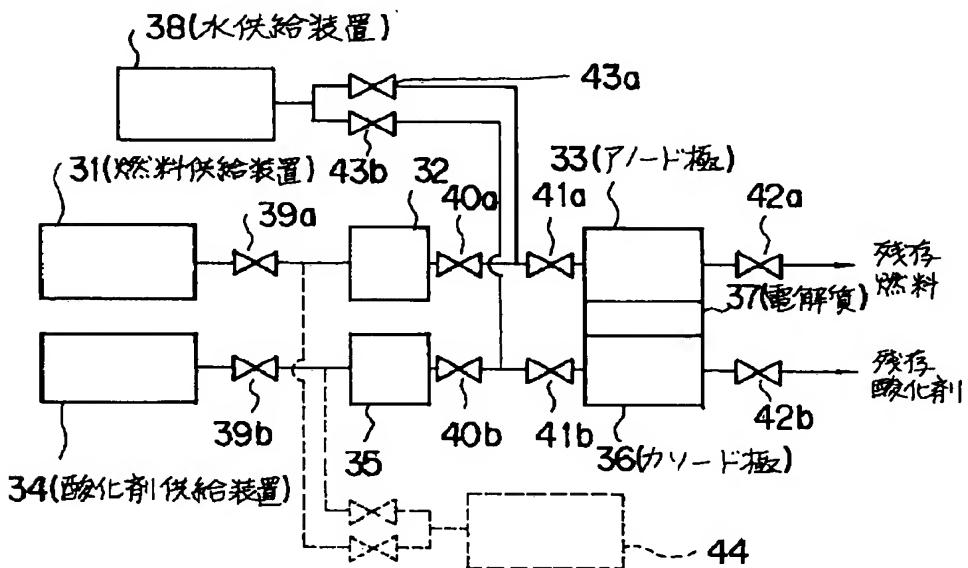
【符号の説明】

11、31…燃料供給装置、12、15、32、35…加湿器、13、33…アノード極、14、34…酸化剤供給装置、16、36…カソード極、17、37…電解質、18…不活性ガス供給装置、38…水供給装置。

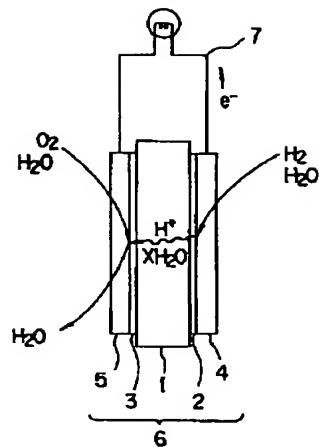
【図1】



【図2】



【図 3】



【公報種別】特許法第17条の2の規定による補正の掲載

【部門区分】第7部門第1区分

【発行日】平成11年(1999)12月24日

【公開番号】特開平6-251788

【公開日】平成6年(1994)9月9日

【年通号数】公開特許公報6-2518

【出願番号】特願平5-36336

【国際特許分類第6版】

H01M 8/04

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【F1】

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【手続補正書】

【提出日】平成11年4月28日

【手続補正1】

【補正対象書類名】明細書

【補正対象項目名】0020

【補正方法】変更

【補正内容】

【0020】燃料電池の運転停止時においては、前記燃料供給装置31からの燃料の供給を停止し、代わりに第2の仕切弁40aを閉じ、前記第5の仕切弁43aを開けて水を水供給装置38から前記アノード極33に供給して前記アノード極33の残存燃料をバージしながら水に置換する。置換を終了した後、燃料配管側の第3、第4の仕切弁41a、42aを閉じることにより水の封入

を完了する。

【手続補正2】

【補正対象書類名】明細書

【補正対象項目名】0021

【補正方法】変更

【補正内容】

【0021】また、前記酸化剤供給装置34からの酸化剤の供給を停止し、代わりに第2の仕切弁40bを閉じ、第5の仕切弁43bを開けて水を水供給装置38から前記カソード極36に供給して前記カソード極36の残存酸化剤をバージしながら水に置換する。置換を終了した後、酸化剤配管側の第3、第4の仕切弁41b、42bを閉じることにより水の封入を完了する。